WHITE HOUSE SOCIAL AIDES.

Staff of Young Army and Navy Officers Kept Busy by the Roosevelt Entertaining.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—The social side of the Roosevelt Administration has been one of its features. There has never been an Administration in the history of the country which has done so much entertaining as this, and indications that there is to be an increase in this respect were furnished only a few days ago in the appointment of eight officers from the army, the navy and the Marine Corps as assistants to Col. Thomas W. Symons, U. S. A., Superintendent of Public Buildings and Grounds, and the man responsible, along with Secretary Loeb, for the success of each of the White House social functions.

The duties of Secretary Loeb end with a general supervision of the four large receptions held each winter by the President. The first was given last Thursday night to the diplomatic corps. The next will be for the judiciary, on Jan. 21, and will be followed by the Congressional reception, Feb. 4, and the army and navy reception, on Feb. 11.

There is always more or less pressure from political sources for invitations to these receptions, and this gives Secretary Loeb control of them, with Col. Symons as assistant. But in the management of the three great State dinners, the musicales, teas and minor receptions, Col. Symons and his corps of assistants are responsible to President and Mrs. Roosevelt. Of equal rank with Col. Symons in reality is Commander Cameron McR. Winslow, naval attaché of the President.

Up to the beginning of the Roosevelt Administration Presidents utilized only one uniformed attaché. That official was always the Superintendent of Public Buildings and Grounds, invariably an officer of the Engineer Corps. President Roosevelt, however, decided to attach a naval officer to his personal staff, and his first appointment to that post was his brother-in-law, Capt. Cowles of the navy, then a bureau officer in the Navy Department. Capt. Cowles and the army attaché shared in the management of the social functions of the Executive Mansion, although the army attaché was supposed to be the ranking official.

With the assignment of Capt. Cowles to command of the battleship Missouri and active duty the President continued the use of a naval attaché and selected Commander Winslow. So the latter and Col. Symons are equally responsible and of equal importance in seeing that the White House social affairs are carried out without hitch. Their assistants are Major Charles L. McCawley, Marine Corps; Capt. Joseph W. Glidden, Nineteenth Infantry; Lieut. Grenville R. Fortesque, Tenth Cavalry; Lieut. George R. Spalding, Corps of Engineers; Lieut. Clarence O. Sherrill, Corps of Engineers; Lieut. Roscoe C. Bulmer, U. S. N., and Lieut. David F. Sellers, U. S. N. Major McCawley is the most popular young society man in Washington. He has an enviable reputation as a cotillon leader, and led at the last Bachelors with Miss Roosevelt. He is a handsome and most eligible bachelor.

With the exception of Col. Symons and Commander Winslow all the aides are single men, attractive in personality and socially inclined. In their full dress uniforms they are not only ornamental but extremely useful. Major McCawley is especially familiar with social customs and traditions at the White House, and he has been detached from duty with the Marine Corps and assigned exclusively to the social programme of the Executive Mansion. There he will aid Mrs. Roosevelt, and really have full control of these affairs, being responsible to Col. Symons.

As a matter of fact the social programme of the Executive Mansion has become so extensive and exacting that Col. Symons has found it impossible to give his time from other duties to it, and he turns the work over to Major McCawley, merely keeping general supervision himself.

During the McKinley Administration, when the social season was made up of formal receptions and dinners, and when there were few extra functions, Major McCawley was an assistant to the Superintendent of Public Buildings and Grounds. There was one other aide, and the staff was confined to three men.

That this staff has now grown to nine and takes the entire time of one man gives an idea of the additions to the social features of the White House in the last few years. The aides are on duty in the Departments in Washington. As most of the receptions, dinners and other affairs are at night they do not give much of their official time to this part of their work. It is proposed to assign them so that only a part of them will be at the White House one week, the others serving afterward, in rotation.

Mrs. Roosevelt also has her private secretary, Miss Hagner, a most valuable social assistant. Miss Hagner is a clerk in the War Department, assigned to Mrs. Roosevelt. Her work consists largely in attending to the personal mail of Mrs. Roosevelt and in assisting her at receptions. The making out of invitations and the correspondence relating thereto are looked after by executive clerks.

A special clerk is put in charge of the invitations and correspondence and he has two or three of the most expert penmen in Washington engaged with him. These men write names that look so like English script that their insertion in the engraved cards is hardly noticeable. During each social season these clerks are sent to the White House from the departments in which they are employed. They remain at the White House until the close of the season. The head clerk retains control of the invitation list from one year to another and keeps a record of all that is done.

The invitations to the three state dinners of the season are made out with great care and deliberation and the greatest pains is taken by an official of long experience to see that the guests are seated in exact accordance with their official standing. The second of these dinners is to the diplomatic corps on Jan. 14. To make the mistake of having a minister or ambassador sit elsewhere at table than exactly where official precedence prescribes would be a fatal blunder that would cost the clerk who permitted it his head. Years ago this work was done by the late Major C. L. Pruden, who was for many years assistant secretary to various Presidents.

The first dinner, to the Cabinet, was given Dec. 17; the last, to the Supreme Court, will be on Jan. 28. Neither of these dinners threatens the complications of the diplomatic corps dinner.

The state dinners, as also many of less formal character given by President Roosevelt each year, are served in the new state dining room, which was greatly enlarged by the changes made in the White House in 1902. Adjustable tables are constructed, so that they may be formed in U shape, H shape, T shape, or any other form desired to accommodate the number of guests.

The largest of the dinners is to the diplomatic corps, and this tests the seating capcity of the dining room. This year the number to be invited will be between eighty and ninety. Mrs. Roosevelt has all three of the state dinners served by caterers. Smaller dinners are served by the White House force, which is much larger than under any other administration.

The steward of the White House is Henry

MAJOR CHARLES L. M'CAWLEY.

Pinckney, a South Carolina colored man, who occupied a similar place with the President when the latter was Governor of New York. Pinckney sometimes feels that he is slighted in not being allowed to prepare and serve the three state dinners each year, but he is consulted about all the other dinners, of which there are many.

The White House kitchen and domestic force are capable of serving an excellent dinner on quick notice to thirty-five or forty persons, but Mrs. Roosevelt feels that for a larger number it is best to go outside and place the responsibility upon caterers accustomed to handling such affairs. The President does not have to pay the wages of many of the domestic staff. The Government is liberal in that respect. The steward, and practically all of those under him, including the three cooks, receive their pay from the Government, which also provides tableware, china and linen.

President McKinley seldom had guests at luncheon. This midday repast was taken with Mrs. McKinley. President Roosevelt began his Administration by making the luncheon hour an attractive one and by inviting many guests to break bread with him at that time. He rarely has luncheon alone with his family. Personal friends, politicians, army and navy officers, all receive invitations. It is also rare that the dinner hour at the White House finds no visitors there. The dinner list is frequently a large one and often made up of prominent men. These luncheons and dinners are all served in a befitting manner and add to the large expense account of the President.

Presidents Harrison and Cleveland did little more entertaining than President McKinley, and the programme for the social season consisted, as a rule, of those functions which Washington society and tradition have come to regard as fixed—five receptions, including that of Jan. 1, to the public, and three state dinners. These have been extensively added to by President and Mrs. Roosevelt, as already seen.

There are to be four musicales in January. These are held in the large East room, and the number of guests is usually about 500 or 600. Those invited are the Four Hundred of Washington and the personal and political friends of the President. Last year the President had some of his old hunter and trapper friends from Maine and the West at one of the musicales. One of these was Capt. Seth Bullock, a famous officer of Deadwood in the bad days of that town.

At the close of the musical programme performed by well known artists, some one asked Bullock how he liked the music.

"It's most too far up the gulch for me," answered Bullock in true Western style.

The President overheard the remark and was immensely tickled.

"All I've been afraid of," said Mr. Roosevelt, "was that Bullock might draw his guns and begin shooting the fiddlers."

Mrs. Roosevelt's teas and various receptions leave little unused time at the White House during the winter. Mrs. Roosevelt finds many new ways of interesting society and official life in Washington, as was shown by her reception on Dec. 24 to 500 children of the city.

The new corps of aides will each find opportunity for much work and many new ideas before the close of the season. Under the direction of either Col. Symons or Major McCawley some of these aides will be present at all formal functions. At the large receptions they take turns in presenting the guests, calling out the names as the people pass before the President. At dinners, musicales and teas there are a world of details demanding attention and requiring a knowledge of precedent in the social history of the White House. Precedent is of vast importance at all times, and what has been done in the past on all occasions must be well in the minds of the social aides, so that knotty problems may be quickly and tactfully disposed of.

Didn't Wait Until He Was Cured.

From the Sydney Bulletin.

Norwood, an Adelaide suburb, has just had the moral courage to give an erysipelas patient "ten shillings or fourteen days" for being about the streets before he was cured. The astonished invalid paid the fine and retired into seclusion to finish convalescing. This is the first case under the present South Australian Health Act.

SUDDEN DEATH RATE RISING.

AND THE DRUG HABIT SEEMS TO BE IN PART RESPONSIBLE.

Folks Who Have Headaches Run to Druggists for Powders Regardless of the Effect on the System—Heart Disease Deaths Up From 1.15 to 1.28 Per Thousand—Result of a Pure-Drug Crusade.

"He Fell Dead in the Street"—"Merchant Dies at His Desk"—"Death in a Street Car."

They are headlines you see in the newspapers almost daily. They might be repeated endlessly were the news columns to record every sudden death in this city, instead, as is the case, of printing fewer and fewer of such incidents as the increase in more important news crowds out mere records of minor fatalities.

There were six such cases in one day last month; eight in another, five in another; and the daily average was at least three. The Coroner's physician made an investigation in each instance, pronounced death due to natural causes—heart disease or what not—and that was all that was unusual. The newspapers didn't note one-twentieth of the cases.

In spite of that fact diligent newspaper readers have noticed that the number of sudden deaths on record in the newspapers every morning has been increasing in the last two or three years. It has come to pass that they find a place there only when the victims are either well known or when the circumstances are startling in themselves—as in the case of the man who died in the crush at the City Hall station and was carried along for several yards by the crowd before it opened out sufficiently near the train to permit his body to fall. But there has been an increase just the same.

A SUN reporter went digging in the statistical records of the Health Board one day last week to find out if this increase in the number of sudden deaths was real or apparent, and the records showed that it was very real.

Three years ago, in 1900, there were recorded 4,069 deaths from heart disease in this city in a population of 3,444,675. In the next year there were 4,626 deaths from the same cause; in 1902 the number had increased to 5,461. Then, last year, there came a decrease to 4,767, back almost to the record of the year before.

The population of the city has increased in the same period at the rate of about 100,000 a year, so that the ratio of deaths to population has gone far ahead of the normal increase. Figured out on this basis, in 1900 the death rate from heart disease was 1.18 per thousand; in 1901, it was 1.31 per thousand; in 1902 1.34 per thousand and last year it was back to 1.28.

No such large and steady increase was shown by the deaths from any other cause taken into account in the Health Board records. There have been increases in the deaths from bronchitis and from pneumonia in the same period, but these have been smaller.

It is also an interesting question whether any cause contributing to an increased mortality set down to heart disease would not increase the mortality in bronchial and pneumonial cases, since in these a weak heart is the danger most feared by physicians.

In another species of disease, directly affecting the heart and the sooner proving fatal in cases of weakened heart, there has been also an increase in the first part of the three year period, but a decrease later. In 1900 there were 5,362 deaths from nephritis and Bright's disease; in the following year there were 5,500; in 1902 there were only 5,461. Last year there were 5,641.

So it comes to this: that in the last three years there has been a minimum increase of one-tenth of one per thousand in the death rate from heart disease and ailments in which weakened hearts would be most likely to have a direct effect, and in certain of these years the increase has fallen a little short of two-tenths of one per thousand. These seem small proportions, but they figure very seriously in dealing with a large population.

As to the causes of the increase, physicians and health experts differ. There have been at several periods in the last three years epidemics of grip and influenza, the effect of which is notoriously to leave a good many weakened hearts. There is also that general scapegoat for all sorts of ills of the flesh, the "faster pace" at which we are now supposed to live.

But doctors and Health Board experts agree that there is another cause, which, if not chief, is at least among the principal contributory influences to the increase in fatal diseases of the heart. This cause is the "drug store habit."

"It is difficult to trace an increase of this kind down to direct causes," said one of the Health Board's statistical experts. "But in my opinion the reason for a great number of these cases is the habit people have acquired in the last three or four years of running to the drug store whenever there is anything wrong with them and dosing themselves with headache powders, nerve tonics and all sorts of nostrums without in the least knowing or taking the trouble to inquire into the character of the drugs of which these are composed.

"The moment a man or a woman has a headache or a neuralgic pain or feels tired or depressed, in nine cases out of ten it seems the custom to go to the nearest druggist and ask for something for it. In every case the druggist will hand out some patent preparation, the basis of which is phenacetin, sulphonal, trional, antipyrin, or some narcotic, heart stimulant or depressant.

"If the first dose doesn't succeed in removing the trouble, though that may call for merely quiet and rest to set it right, the patient will double the dose. A headache once removed by this heroic means, leads inevitably to a repetition of the treatment the next time the person feels the need of it. And there you have the drug store habit acquired.

"Now, properly used, not one of these drugs I have mentioned is harmful to anybody. Taken habitually or in excess, every one of them has a tendency to weaken and ultimately to paralyze the heart. And right there you have, to my thinking, a very important contributory cause of the increase in cases of heart disease shown by the records of the last three years.

"In 50 per cent. of the cases of this wholesale drug taking the patient hasn't the least idea what he is swallowing or the druggist what he is selling. The stuff is a patent compound, purporting to be a mixture of this, that and the other drug, but which may very well be—and has frequently been shown to be—a compound of wholly different and cheaper substitutes.

"But even if it isn't, suppose that the man with the headache knows just what drug or drugs he is taking, how is he to know his own capacity? How is he to know that any such drug is needed in the particular state he is in?

"How is the druggist to know? He isn't a physician, but merely a man trained to mix drugs to the extent of not attempting to compound incompatibles. He can't be expected to prescribe, and particularly, as is often the case, for a stranger about whose constitutional peculiarities he knows nothing at all.

"But the druggist is there to sell drugs, and so, though it is not his business to prescribe for anybody, he is quite willing to do so as an incident to a sale. And so out comes a bottle of patent headache pills containing a little of everything dangerous to weak hearts, or a headache powder of ten times the fit dose for anything more susceptible than an elephant, and away goes the patient with a slight headache blown out of him, as if by dynamite, and having taken a step nearer the time when his worn out heart will refuse to serve him any longer, and he'll be another digit in the columns of sudden deaths in the Health Department records."

This might be called an extreme opinion. Of half a dozen health officials, practising physicians and medical experts the reporter interviewed on the subject, however, not one disagreed with the speaker quoted so far as to deny the probability that the increasingly reckless use of drugs is an important factor in the larger number of heart disease cases.

"There are the figures," said Dr. William H. Guilfoy, Registrar of Records in the Health Department, "but I hesitate to assign particular causes for the increase. It may be due to several, though it seems to me highly probable that the increasing use of drugs containing coal tar products may be a contributing factor.

"This department investigated that some time ago and exposed the substitution of cheaper and more harmful drugs for the common heart stimulants. Without further facts and figures, however, it is difficult to reach definite conclusions as to the cause of the increased death rate."

Dr. Walter Bensel, acting sanitary superintendent of Manhattan, suggested that successive influenza epidemics should be considered among the factors responsible for the increase in deaths set down to heart disease, but remarked that there could be no doubt about the ill effects of drugs recklessly used upon weak or diseased hearts.

"There can be no two opinions about the foolishness of rushing to a drug store and ignorantly dosing with such drugs as sulphonal and phenacetin or a substitute," said Dr. Bensel. "Yet scores of men and women who should know better do it every day."

Dr. George F. Shrady pointed out that the increase in the death rate due to heart disease in the two years preceding 1903 was unusually large, and said he had no doubt that a contributory cause might be the headache powder and pill habit.

"That should not be exaggerated, however," said Dr. Shrady. "Several causes may have produced such an increase.

"A new method of keeping statistics or an increased tendency among physicians to report heart disease instead of another of several contributory causes to a death might bring about this whole increase, large as it is. At the same time, in the absence of proof that there has been either of these, I should think it highly probable that the rushing to patented pain-killers and heart stimulants has something to do with it. I see no remedy, though, except to teach people better."

There is an odd coincidence attending last year's falling off in the number of fatal cases of heart disease. Last year there were only 4,767 deaths, against 5,461 the year before, a decrease in the death rate from 1.34 to 1.28 per thousand. At the close of 1902, Health Commissioner Lederle became convinced that for phenacetin, anti-pyrin and other such drugs there were being used cheaper and more powerful substitutes, with harmful results.

The Commissioner began an investigation which showed him that, in many cases, acetanelid, a powerful heart depressant, the continued use of which would result in paralysis, was being substituted for phenacetin to a most dangerous extent. Phenacetin is a temperature reducer and pain killer which has a stimulating effect upon the heart. It is usually taken in doses of from five to ten grains, and such a dose would be considered quite safe. Acetanelid is a doubly powerful drug, which, taken in similar doses, would be distinctly dangerous.

Health inspectors sent out to learn the extent of the substitution took 373 samples of phenacetin from as many drug stores in Manhattan and Brooklyn. Of these samples fifty-eight were found to be really pure phenacetin, as they purported to be; 315 were adulterated with cheaper drugs. Of the adulterated samples 267 were mixtures of phenacetin and acetanelid with the latter drug in greater proportion; thirty-two were pure acetanelid.

The results of this inspection and analysis were published by Commissioner Lederle in the newspapers with figures to show how unnecessary was this substitution at the cost of the public health. Three ten grain phenacetin powders are usually sold for 20 cents. Pure phenacetin costs a dollar an ounce, so that it retails as headache powders at $3.20 an ounce, a profit of more than 200 per cent.

Yet, not content with this profit, acetanelid, sold at 2½ cents an ounce at wholesale, was foisted upon the druggists' victims, to their lasting injury.

The druggists caught selling the substitutes were threatened with exposure and prosecution under the pure drugs law and made to reform. A subsequent inspection disclosed almost no adulteration.

Now, at the end of the year it is shown that the increased city death rate from heart disease, which many experienced physicians had already laid to the "drug store habit," had fallen from 1.34 to 1.28 per thousand after rising steadily for two years.

"It is an interesting coincidence, at any rate," said the Health Board man just quoted. "The question remaining is: If people with headaches and nerves didn't run to the drug store quite so much, wouldn't the death rate from heart disease come down with a run further still?"

NOME'S MONTE CARLO.

A Gambling Casino Out at Sea on the Ice in Course of Construction.

SEATTLE, WASH., Jan. 9.—It is proposed at Nome to erect a casino for gambling purposes on the ice of the high seas, three miles from shore. In this way the municipal regulations of the town will be avoided, and neither the United States authorities nor those of any other country will be able to interfere.

In the winter Behring Sea is covered with ice for many miles out, the ice being twenty or thirty feet in thickness. On this a casino may be built with safety. The building, as it is planned, will contain hotel accommodations, gambling rooms, dance halls and all the other requisites. It is now under construction on shore in sections.

The ice of Behring Sea is very rough and hard to travel over, but a smooth roadway will be cut out to the three mile limit and, after the casino is open to the players and dancers, stages will run nightly from Nome. Until April the building may be left standing on the ice, and then, with the approach of spring, it will be taken apart and sledded to shore to be put away for the next winter.

This course on the part of the gamblers is a result of the closed policy maintained by the town of Nome. Gambling there is practically suppressed.

D. M. PARRY'S HOME GUARDED.

THREATS AGAINST THE MAN WHO DEFIES ORGANIZED LABOR.

A Supposed Attempt to Abduct One of His Children—Two Attacks Planned Upon Him—Threatening Letters Received by Him Daily—Their Source Manifest.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 9.—Anonymous letters which contain threats against himself and members of his family are received daily by David M. Parry, president of the National Association of Manufacturers and of the Citizens' Industrial Association of America. In addition, he finds himself compelled to hire men to guard his country home to prevent his children from being kidnapped.

Whether he and his family are in any real danger of assassination because of the bold stand that he has taken against the aggressions of the labor unions and in defence of the unorganized labor of the country is a question about which there is much division of opinion here, but there can be no doubt that many threats have been made against him and that timely warnings on two separate occasions saved him from assault.

David M. Parry, who has thus incurred the enmity of labor agitators and who has been the target for their abuse for more than two years, is president of the Parry Manufacturing Company of this city and has committed the offence, in the opinion of organized labor, of maintaining an open shop. He employs from 800 to 1,000 men in his factory and has always set his face firmly against the walking delegate and the assumption that some one else can manage his business better than he can.

He was born and brought up on a farm and, after receiving a limited common school education, went to be a clerk in a hardware store. He saved his earnings and, twenty years ago, began the manufacture of carts in this city.

As his business increased he added other departments and now he is at the head of one of the largest carriage manufacturing establishments in the country, the business including the making of every kind of vehicle.

In times of financial depression Mr. Parry has had no trouble with organized labor, but every recurring period of prosperity has witnessed attempts to organize the men in his employ into a union. He has so far succeeded in preventing the unionizing of his men.

As a result those who are now employed, many of whom have been with him for years, are quite as much opposed to the union as he is himself, but agitators work among them constantly, and one of them was killed and another desperately wounded recently because they asserted their independence and refused to approve the formation of a union or become members of it.

It is the well known attitude of Mr. Parry, coupled with the influence that he exerts over his employees in respect to organized labor, that has brought him into disrepute with labor agitators, and their oft repeated declarations that he is an enemy of the laboring man are no doubt responsible for the meditated attacks upon him and the many threatening letters which he receives.

Mr. Parry's business office is at the corner of South and Illinois streets, and it has been his habit for years to come up to town for luncheon. The Union station is built over Illinois street, but a tunnel runs under it, and through this Mr. Parry has been accustomed to pass daily when going to and returning from luncheon.

A short time ago, just as he was about to enter the tunnel, he was met by the tunnel watchman, who was very much excited and who insisted that Mr. Parry should go by way of Meridian street instead of through the tunnel.

When Mr. Parry asked for a reason for changing his usual course, he was informed that two men were in the middle of the tunnel and the watchman had heard them making plans to assault Mr. Parry as he passed through. Mr. Parry was not in the least frightened, but drawing a revolver entered the tunnel at its southern extremity.

Just at this moment he was joined by a policeman. Then two men were seen running out of the northern end of the tunnel. They were pursued, but made their escape.

The watchman stated that he had overheard them planning what each should do as Mr. Parry reached the centre of the tunnel, and also where they should meet after the assault. Who the men were is not known. This happened soon after President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor made a speech here in which he denounced "Parryism."

Mr. Parry recently built and moved to a country home situated three miles from the city. His farm lies alongside of the canal, and it was here that an exciting incident occurred a few weeks ago.

Two men came up the canal late in the evening and tied their boat to a tree just in the rear of the Parry home. The man who has charge of the farm heard them talking about taking a child away in the boat, but he could not get near enough to catch all their words. The impression made on his mind was that they intended to abduct one of the Parry children.

He hurried away to summon help, and as he returned he was discovered by the men in the boat, and they pulled out into the canal. Several shots were fired at them, and one of the strangers stood up in the bow of the boat and emptied a revolver at the pursuing paty.

Mr. Parry determined to take no more chances, and purchased two repeating rifles and hired two trustworthy men, who patrol his grounds night and day.

"I do not fear for my own safety," said Mr. Parry, while discussing the attacks upon him, "but I have felt some fear for members of my family, and it is on their account that I have placed men on guard at my country home. I do not intend to take any chances, and I have given orders to shoot to kill, if it becomes necessary to shoot at all.

"I am determined that my family shall be protected, and, as my country home is not within the police limits of the city, I am compelled to provide protection for myself. I do not know, of course, who it is that would harm me, but I think I know whence the inspiration comes, and I have to be on my guard.

"Situated as my home is, it would be a comparatively easy thing for a man to dart into the house, grab one of my children and be far away before an alarm could reach the city; and it is this possibility that I am providing against by hiring men who keep guard at my home night and day.

"Yes, nearly every mail brings letters of a threatening character, but I pay little attention to them. I go upon the theory that a man who will write anonymously, however much he would like to carry out his threats, is too cowardly to do so.

"The man who is really dangerous does not give any warning of his purpose, and so I pay but little attention to threats that come in letters. I have been struck, though, by the wide range of territory which these letters cover, for the majority of them are from distant places, usually cities in which there is a large organized labor element.

"Some of them are plainly written by ignorant persons and some of them by persons whose expressions show that they have had educational advantages. As a rule the burden of the letters concerns my fight against organized labor and what will be done with me if I don't change my present policy.

"Some accuse me of grinding my men to the uttermost and preventing them from forming a union, but the shops are open to any man who wants to learn their sentiments on the subject and I think he would find that the employees are not only satisfied with their surroundings but are averse to giving up any part of their earnings to support walking delegates and pay salaries of union officers.

"I make no concealment of the fact that I am opposed to organized labor as it is now managed and I am determined to lock after my business without interference from outside sources, union or non-union.

"I have not felt it necessary to buckle revolvers around my waist, cowboy fashion, and ride in street cars with a Winchester across my knee nor keep an armed guard in my office to inspect visitors as some have asserted, but I go prepared for any emergency that may arise, and you may guess what that means.

"In view of what has occurred at my home and the many threats that have been made, many of them idle, perhaps, it would be foolish not to be prepared for any situation that may come."

FATE OF THE MINTING DIES.

All Sent to Philadelphia at the Close of the Year and Destroyed.

"All the United States mints forward to the mint at Philadelphia at the close of each year," said a former Treasury official, "the steel dies used in coining the various denominations of gold and silver coins for that year, and bearing its date, and the Philadelphia mint distributes to the branch mints at the same time the new dies for the coming year. All coinage dies are made at the Philadelphia mint, and are returned there at the end of the year to be destroyed.

"The dies are round pieces of steel, three inches long, and sloping to the top on which is cut the face of the coin it stamps, with the date. The dies are collected and taken to the blacksmith shop of the mint, where, in the presence of the superintendent, the coiner and the assayer, they are heated red hot in the forges and hammered out of shape with sledge hammers on anvils, and, after having given currency value to millions of money, are cast aside as worthless, except as scrap."

If Quail Are Scarce, So Are Turkeys.

From the Youngstown Telegram.

"I don't know whether you ever noticed it, but it's a fact, just the same, that whenever we have a year in which quail are scarce the same is true of turkeys," said John Wightman, the South Side meat dealer, the other day. "Prolonged wet weather in the spring or in the early summer is fatal to young quail and turkeys alike. Both are extremely tender and the weather has much to do with their successful rearing. I have watched this thing for years, and invariably a poor quail year means a scarcity of turkeys and high prices. The past year is a striking example of this, as every one knows."

STORIES OF JUDGE BARNARD.

WESTCHESTER HUMS WITH TALES OF THE LATE STURDY JURIST.

His Exercise at the Woodpile—How He Initiated an Unwary Attorney—His $10,000 Bluff to the Tax Assessors—Reputation for Probity and Despatch.

The death of ex-Justice Joseph F. Barnard at Poughkeepsie has brought out many quaint stories of a picturesque, strong personality. The Judge was honest, sturdy, and peppery. He was always honestly right or honestly wrong. Men who suffered from his prejudices bear this testimony alike with those who prospered in dealings with him, and no one man exists who had experiences with him who did not have both kinds.

A lawyer still living at White Plains once called at Judge Barnard's house at Poughkeepsie to procure the Judge's signature to an ex parte order. He found the Judge in his back yard, sawing wood, and after explaining the nature of his errand offered the remark that the Judge was indulging in good healthy exercise.

"Do you think so?" responded the Judge in an instant. "Well, you use the saw while I go in and look over your papers."

The White Plains lawyer vows that the Judge took precisely the time to look over his papers that it took him to finish all the wood in the pile to be sawed. And he had a vague impression that the Judge was watching him through the shutters all the time.

A few years ago the assessors of Poughkeepsie assessed some of Judge Barnard's property much higher than it had previously been assessed. He appeared in person before the assessors and endeavored to have it put back at the former valuation. He solemnly asserted to the assessors that he would accept the old assessed valuation for his property.

The assessors held their ground. One of them called on the Judge later with a certified check for the amount of the assessed valuation and asked for a deed. He got it, and made $10,000 or thereabouts on the transaction at once. The Judge's bluff was called—and honored.

A well known member of the Westchester bar obtained a verdict for the plaintiff in a negligence case before his Honor. The lawyer's adversary moved for a new trial, or for a reduction of the verdict, on the ground that there was no evidence of permanent injury, in that the plaintiff had not shown that his injured leg was shorter than it had been before the accident. The motion was promptly denied, and the Judge called up the plaintiff's attorney to the bench. He whispered that the point was a nice one, but as the Court was satisfied that plaintiff's attorney would pull plaintiff's leg sufficiently in the case, he had disregarded it.

Judge Barnard was democratic to a fault. On Saturday, his chambers day at Poughkeepsie, he seldom went on the bench, but sat around the table with the members of the bar, and they argued their motions sitting and in a conversational way. This saved time, and Judge Barnard was a strenuous advocate of haste. A slow man had hard sledding before the Judge, and when he went to hold circuit away from Poughkeepsie the entire bar had to reform its methods or suffer default. The courts under his guidance were usually in session from 8 A. M. to midnight.

He was intolerant of humbug and cut a sophistry in two in a moment. Joseph Daly, one of the leaders of the Westchester bar, used to tell in inimitable fashion this story of an attempt he made to get an injunction from the Judge:

In Yonkers, where Mr. Daly lived, the Salvation Army established a barracks close to premises owned by a client of his. The salvationists made so much racket with their band and singing, according to Mr. Daly's story, that his client's tenants began to move out. Mr. Daly held a council of war with the town lawyers and they all agreed that Judge Barnard was the best man to apply to for an injunction in such a cause because of his dislike of noise, and for other reasons obvious to those who knew him well. So the papers were prepared and Daly took the train for Poughkeepsie early one Saturday morning.

He arrived at the Judge's chambers in time to find the Judge and a few members of the bar sitting about the round table, where as Mr. Daly used to express it "you involuntarily felt for the mug." He was received cordially by the Judge with the remark, "Well, counsellor, what can I do for you?"

Mr. Daly briefly explained the circumstances and said that he wanted an injunction. At first he talked about the noise the Salvation Army folks made which had caused his client's tenants to move out of the premises they occupied. But to this the Judge replied: "There is a freedom of worship law in this State, is there not? and it doesn't prescribe forms."

This surprised Mr. Daly, but he returned to the attack.

"Well, Judge, they sing so called religious doggerel to street tunes, thus demoralizing the youth of the locality."

"Such as what?" asked the Judge.

"Why, they sing so called religious words to the tune of 'Marching Through Georgia,'" replied Mr. Daly.

"Well, that's a good tune, I can't see any harm in that," responded the Judge.

And nothing moved him. "So finally," Mr. Daly used to say, "I folded my papers like the Arab did his tent and silently stole away."

There are many stories told of Judge Barnard which cannot be set down here, but he left a rock-founded reputation for probity, and one for speed and despatch which the lazy lawyer hopes may never be approached.